

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XX

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913

NO. 32

How to Build Up or Tear Down This Community

By J. O. LEWIS

Help Yourself by Helping Your Town.

THE attitude you maintain toward your home town—its business men and its institutions—is reflected in the success or failure of the same.

The success and happiness of every citizen in any community lie in the interest he takes in that community and the good work he can do to assist in its upbuilding. EVERYTHING YOU DO TO HELP IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF YOUR OWN COMMUNITY YOU DO JUST THAT MUCH TOWARD YOUR OWN PERSONAL SUCCESS. No man can live and prosper unto himself alone, for you are interdependent, and, realizing this, as good citizens, you should unite and pull together for the common good, and, doing this, you will prosper as a community and as individuals.

NO TOWN CAN STAND STILL. IT MUST EITHER GO FORWARD OR DECLINE, AND IT IS UP TO YOU TO SAY WHICH IT WILL BE.

Some towns hustle and grow—that is, the people hustle and the town grows. They get the habit of boasting until every citizen becomes a booster, and pretty soon its reputation spreads and it becomes known far and wide as a good town, while others lapse into a state of innocuous desuetude—an easy rock along manner—that soon classes that particular place as a dead one.

If you are knocking and complaining stop it. Nothing hurts a town more if you cannot say something good don't say anything, and, above all, don't knock. If you are not a booster become one.

The success of the retail merchant depends on the patronage of his home people, the home jobber is largely dependent on the patronage of his home retailer, the banks are dependent likewise on the success of all, while the success and happiness of the people depend on the success of the business men.

Now, one of the greatest injuries you can do your home town or community—to the business men who are dependent on your patronage—is to order your goods from mail order houses or patronize merchants in other towns. Every dime sent from your community to a mail order house is removed entirely from local circulation. Its principal and interest are both gone, whereas the money spent with the home merchant goes immediately into circulation and in due course comes back to you.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY ARE BEING SENT TO MAIL ORDER HOUSES FROM THIS COMMUNITY, THUS DEPRIVING HOME MERCHANTS OF THEIR RIGHTFUL PATRONAGE.

And yet, no matter how much the home merchant is dependent on the patronage of his home people, he is supposed to give and to aid in every work undertaken for the material betterment of the town, and he does, being often coerced into giving by the demands of his customers, fearing to offend them because of the fear of loss of their patronage.

UNLIKE YOUR HOME MERCHANT, MAIL ORDER HOUSES PAY NO TAXES OR PRIVILEGE LICENSE TO DO BUSINESS IN YOUR COMMUNITY. NEITHER DO THEY CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC ROADS, CHARITIES OR ANYTHING ELSE, AND ABOVE ALL, THEY GIVE NO EMPLOYMENT TO ANY ONE IN YOUR FAMILY OR HOME TOWN.

You want your schools kept up, your churches supported, your streets kept in repair, your town properly policed and protected by a good fire fighting equipment, etc. In other words, you want your town to prosper, be well run and the people to be happy and contented. YET IF YOU ARE SENDING YOUR MONEY TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS YOU ARE DEFEATING THE VERY OBJECT FOR WHICH YOU STRIVE.

Now, this town building is a serious matter—a great big proposition—and if you are not treating it—its business men—fairly you are not treating yourself fairly. You are undermining the very foundation of your well being.

To be continued under the title, "THE FARMER AND THE MERCHANT."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFERS PRIZE FOR SLOGAN

An enthusiastic meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last Wednesday evening. Many members were present.

A communication was received from the Standard Corrugated Pipe Co. stating that it would install an illuminated sign at its plant in this city.

A communication was received from the San Mateo County Development Association asking the chamber to co-operate with it in joining with the Portola celebration in San Francisco next October.

The matter was considered and favorable action was taken.

It was decided to offer a prize of \$15 for the best slogan suitable for this city. All residents of this city are

eligible to contest. Those taking part must send their selections in sealed envelopes to the secretary. A committee has been selected to act as judges. All sealed envelopes must be handed to secretary not later than 4 p. m. Wednesday, August 20th.

It was decided to have two illuminated publicity signs erected, one on each side of the S. P. railroad, near the station.

Referred to publicity committee to obtain cost, etc.

The board of directors will meet next Wednesday evening as usual.

First-class table board can be had at Mrs. M. Bragard's, 416 Baden avenue. Advt.

For Sale—Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn hens. Mrs. J. H. New, Peck's addition. Advt.

Men's 5¢ cent Quality Brand Neck wear. At Schneider's. Advt.

LET US DEMONSTRATE

To you the high character of the banking service we render. Of course, the bank that will serve you satisfactorily under all conditions is the bank most worthy of your patronage.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

BANK OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

W. H. COFFINBERRY, President

H. L. HAAKER, Ass't Cashier

Local Happenings in Brief

Bert DuBois was in town Monday. Mrs. Loomis was a visitor here the past week.

Schools will commence again Monday, August 11th.

Miss Ruby Fox is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. N. Brown.

The assessment roll for this year in this city is \$1,431,085.

George E. Britton and wife spent the week end at Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Harry Loomis is having her house on Grand avenue repaired.

Mrs. Golding has been very ill the past week, but is now improving.

Mrs. George A. Kneese entertained the Embroidery Club last Thursday.

Work on the new street car track on Grand avenue is progressing rapidly.

J. H. Lewis left last Saturday for Eureka on an extended business trip.

A. Voss and E. Fourcans are enjoying a hunting trip on the Russian river.

Next Monday the city board of trustees will meet as a board of equalization.

Henry Haaker left last Sunday for Woodside where he will spend two weeks.

The Euchre Club met at the home of Mrs. Walter Money on Friday, August 1st.

W. L. Freeman moved from the Loomis house to 548 Baden avenue last Thursday.

Miss Catherine Eikerenkotter spent the week end visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. Eikerenkotter.

Miss Bertha Harder of San Francisco spent several days visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. Harder.

Dan McSweeney and wife and Ed. Barnes of San Francisco were visitors to this city last Sunday.

Fred Menzie has purchased a cottage on Commercial avenue from the Bank of South San Francisco.

Mrs. H. P. Haaker of Woodside spent last Sunday with her daughters, Misses Emma and Alma Haaker.

Charles Menzie has purchased a cottage on Commercial avenue from the Bank of South San Francisco.

L. E. Fuller, manager of the San Mateo County Development Association, was a visitor here Thursday.

Mrs. Andy Swanson and daughter Gertrude of Petaluma made a flying business trip to this city last Tuesday.

Messrs. Posey and Dozier, of the engineering firm of Haviland, Dozier & Tibbetts, were here on business Thursday.

Nick Baggenstos of San Francisco, formerly of this city, was here last Tuesday shaking hands with old friends.

Bates, Borland & Ayer expect to start the work of laying concrete sidewalks, curbs and gutters on Miller avenue next week.

Mrs. George Selby was taken to the Red Cross Hospital Thursday morning. Mrs. Selby has been ill for the past two weeks.

The beautiful oil painting, "California Redwoods," on exhibition in the

office of E. E. Cunningham & Co., was painted by a California artist, Mrs. Ida S. Pinney, of Oakland, Cal. Ask for particulars.

Mrs. Charlie Sassmann returned to her home in this city, on Friday, August 1st, after several weeks' visit to her mother in Europe.

Don't forget the social dance, given by the Metropolitan Club in Metropolitan Hall on Wednesday evening, August 13th. Good time assured.

Dr. I. W. Keith and wife returned Thursday from a visit to Modesto, San Joaquin Valley. They made the trip in the doctor's Ford automobile.

Mrs. John Maxey gave a party last Sunday to celebrate her birthday. There were thirteen guests present. She received many beautiful presents.

P. J. Murry and son were here last Sunday visiting their friend J. J. Dowd. Mr. Murry is a commissary inspector of United States Government transport supplies.

Harry Conklin, an employee of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, was found guilty by Judge Rehberg last Tuesday for driving a wagon over the sidewalk. Sentence was suspended.

Primitivo Forno, with his daughter Clondina, left for Adam Springs last Wednesday. Mr. Forno is father-in-law of H. Scampini, who with his wife intend joining them next Tuesday.

Henry McGraw returned home last Sunday after a four-days' stay at Half Moon Bay, bringing with him his wife and children who have been visiting relatives there for several weeks.

Percy Wilson returned to this city on Thursday after an absence of about a year at Valparaiso, South America, joining his wife here. They are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is also the brother of Mrs. Howard Werner.

Mrs. M. Bragard, whose husband died several weeks ago in this city, has made arrangements to supply table board to a limited number of customers. All food will be well cooked and served neatly and cleanly. Give this worthy woman a trial.

Miss Grace Martin sailed for Seattle on the Steamer City of Puebla last Tuesday. Her brother, Jack, will meet her in Seattle, and they will leave for Alaska on August 13th on the Steamer Spokane. Miss Martin expects to visit Mrs. C. M. Theile, (nee Ethel Wilson) of Fort Flagler, on her return to Washington.

Last Monday evening a fire was discovered in the roof of one of the Enterprise Foundry Company's build-

ings. An alarm was turned in and the fire department soon responded, but it was not necessary to turn water on as workmen at the plant had already extinguished the fire. No serious damage was done.

An elaborate dinner party was tendered Miss Anna Zaro at her home on July 27th, prior to her marriage to Harry Sherwood De Laucie. Covers were laid for thirty. The house was artistically decorated with cut flowers and palms. The evening was spent in dancing and singing. They received many costly and beautiful presents.

Grant Crawford, husband of Mrs. Lulu Crawford, father of Lawrence and Raymond Crawford and brother of Mrs. R. K. Patchell, all of Morgan Hill, and formerly residents of this city, passed away suddenly at the Columbia hospital in San Jose Tuesday morning. The funeral and interment took place on Thursday.

The Journeymen Butchers held their semi-annual installation of officers last Tuesday evening. The installation was followed by a banquet. The Butchers with the aid of the merchants of South San Francisco, are planning to give a bullshead breakfast when the new street car track on Grand avenue is completed, which will be some time in September.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Charles Guidi and Company in this city has been dissolved by mutual consent, Ernest W. Langenbach having sold his share in the stock and business to Charles Guidi, who will conduct and carry on said business hereafter. Mr. Guidi says his goods will continue to be stylish and up-to-date. The busi-

Continued on Page 5

Girls wanting work, apply at once, to the packing department of the Leslie Salt Refining Company, at Leslie. S. P. trains stop morning and evening. Low commutation rates from all points.

Yes You Can

Don't say you can't find a satisfactory power. You can—investigate "Pacific Service."

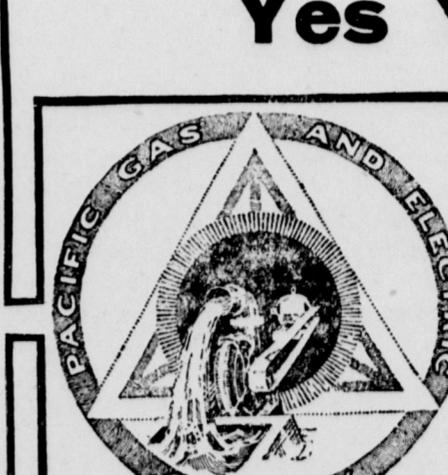
You can always rely on this powerful, even, steady power. It works just as quickly and effectively un-

der the pale moonbeams as it does under the burning rays of the sun. And it is economical. Why not use it?

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars.

South San Francisco**Railroad Time Table**

June 8, 1918.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.**NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE**

6:08 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:18 A. M.
7:40 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:04 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:44 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
9:53 A. M.
11:13 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
1:07 P. M.
3:04 P. M.
3:41 P. M.
5:14 P. M.
5:28 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:26 P. M.
11:39 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:02 A. M.
7:22 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:23 A. M.
10:58 A. M.
11:58 A. M.
1:37 p. m.
(Saturday only)
2:22 P. M.
(Sunday only)
2:29 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
3:17 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:24 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
8:27 P. M.
10:22 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theater Train)

LOOP SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:18 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

6:25 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:02 a. m.
North, 8:03 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:18 p. m.
South, 2:18 p. m.
North, 3:41 p. m.
North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.
North, 11:57 a. m.
South, 12:18 p. m.
North, 2:18 p. m.
South, 3:41 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—F. A. Cunningham (President), Thos. L. Hickey, G. W. Holston, J. H. Kelly, J. C. McGovern.

Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg
Attorney.....J. W. Coleberd
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. D. Broner, Chas. Robinson, E. N. Brown.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....H. O. Heiner
Sheriff.....J. H. Mansfield
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm......Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Newman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson
John F. Davis
Constables.....Jas. C. Wallace
J. H. Parker

Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR NURSES CRITICISED**Hospitals Form Association to Fight New Legislation**

That the eight-hour law for women, incorporated in Senate Bill 466, which goes into effect August 11th, will work a great hardship upon the hospitals of California, and especially upon those institutions which receive charity patients, is the opinion of physicians and hospital heads.

At the time the bill was brought up representatives of the various hospitals went to Sacramento and opposed the passage of the bill with its provision affecting student nurses, urging the passage of another bill devoted exclusively to the consideration of nursing and hospital conditions.

When the bill passed the Senate an organization, known as the Association of Hospital Workers of the State of California, representing about seventeen of the large hospitals of San Francisco, was formed and waited upon Governor Johnson, urging him to exercise his power of veto. Being unsuccessful in this, the association is now seeking some means of relief from what it considers to be an unjust and arbitrary condition.

Dr. Adolph Rosenthal, president of the association, explained that it was the unanimous desire of the hospitals in the association to co-operate with any movement looking toward the improvement of education, comfort and working conditions of hospital nurses and pledge their support to any law reaching these ends, and at the same time conserving the interests of the patients, to which all employees of hospitals must be subsidiary.

Dr. Rosenthal said: "The new law involves entirely new principles in the treatment of the sick in emergency as well as maternity and operative cases, and an arbitrary change of nurses might readily prove fatal to the patient."

The proponents of the bill stated that there were sixty-nine hospitals in the United States working under and eight-hour law. We communicated with fifteen of these, taken at random from the list, and received the answer from each that, although they were operating under an eight-hour law, which, in each case, was more or less elastic, it was impossible to adhere strictly to the same.

In answer to the statement of the framers of this bill, I defy any one to bring statistics showing that we need any law to safeguard the health or welfare of nurses in training. Their work, while the hours may be and are necessarily long, is not in a class with the hard manual labor of the factory girl, and in reality, although the nurse in training receives a nominal salary, she is in no wise essentially different from the medical or other student.

"It costs a hospital approximately \$500 each year to maintain a student nurse, and as her earning power while in training is a long ways short of this, the hospital loses money on each nurse in its employ, and if forced to employ a number of extra nurses will naturally be limited to a great extent in its charity work."

The Association of Hospital Workers of California represent the principal hospitals around the bay, among them being St. Luke's Hospital, the German Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Fabiola Hospital, Mary Help Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital, Mount Zion Hospital, the Children's Hospital, Trinity Hospital, Providence Hospital, Alameda Sanatorium, St. Francis Hospital, the University of California Hospital, the East Bay Sanatorium, the French Hospital and the Lane Hospital, all of which do more or less charitable work and are directly affected by the new law as it stands.

A similar association is being formed in the southern part of the State, and will co-operate with the association in San Francisco in its effort to secure relief for the hospitals of the State at large.

It is known that Wells, Fargo & Co. intend appealing from the Railroad Commission's decision cutting a \$750,000 annual slash in their intrastate rates to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary, and, failing in this adjudication, it is not unlikely, it is inferred, that the company will withdraw from the State of California altogether.

A contract will be entered into between the State Board of Control and the C. A. Hutton Company of San Fran-

MAURY I. DIGGS.

One of the Defendants In California's White Slave Case.

**A SINGLE COMPANY GUARDS WHEATLAND****Many Hop-Pickers Have Left the Durst Ranch**

Wheatland, which Sunday was marked by riot and bloodshed, is under the watchful eyes of a provisional company of 100 armed State militiamen. More than 1500 of the 2000 hop pickers employed on the Durst ranch, where the battle between the Yuba County Sheriff's posse and the I. W. W. agitators was fought, have left. Those remaining show no inclination toward trouble.

Following a conference between Adjutant-General Forbes, in command of the militia, and the Wheatland City Trustees, Companies E and G of Sacramento broke camp and returned home. Militiamen from Oroville, Chico and Woodland, and the Sacramento cavalry troops, who could not spare time from business, were also allowed to go home. General Forbes announced that a provisional company would be kept in camp at the ranch until all danger is passed.

Business in Wheatland has resumed its normal course, although the chief topic of discussion was the tragedy of Sunday.

Acting District Attorney E. B. Stanwood and W. M. Cutter, court stenographer, are in Wheatland to gather evidence and question witnesses of the riot. The inquest over the body of District Attorney Manwell, one of the four men who met death, is to be held at Marysville. The acting District Attorney will assist Coroner Kelly in getting at the bottom of the trouble. Several of the hop pickers remaining at their camp on the Durst field will be subpoenaed.

No arrests have been made. It is hoped that the evidence adduced at the inquest will enable the authorities to learn the identity of all the ring leaders.

The condition of Sheriff George H. Voss, who was badly beaten, continues to improve.

Concerns were organized during the month.

To the uninitiated the various culinary concoctions with frogs' legs for the basic ingredient are sufficiently appalling, but what would be the effect produced on the mind of the most blasé gourmet if he dined off his favorite delicacy composed of frogs each two feet in length, is the unknown quantity—x. Yet such is the size of the eighteen gigantic mountain frogs brought home from the Philippines by Dr. W. F. McAllister, ship's surgeon on the Korea, which it is the doctor's intention to donate to the Golden Gate Park Commission, San Francisco, for conservation in Stow Lake, if the members of that body take kindly to the idea.

Bible study in California elementary schools is impossible under the present law, according to a verdict rendered by Edward Hyatt, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. An inquiry from the County Superintendent of Ventura County asking if it would not be possible to introduce the North Dakota plan in this State, Hyatt replied in the negative. Hyatt says the public schools are presumed to be for Christians and unbelievers alike, and the law is against anything that may have a sectarian flavor.

Actual work on the Rio Vista project, the first unit in the Government's big scheme for controlling the flood waters of the Sacramento river and valley, will be started next week. The dredgers Sacramento and San Joaquin, built by the Government for this particular job, have been towed up to the Solano County shore and pumping will be started soon. A levee will be built across the lower end of Sherman Island, while a canal cut will be opened on the other side. A pipe line 32,000 feet in length is to be rigged up to facilitate the work.

More than one hundred fires that have threatened the destruction of life and property in the district south of Market street, San Francisco, in the last three months, are traceable to a single firebug, according to a report made by Acting Chief Engineer John R. Maxwell of the Fire Department. Although the criminal has not been detected in action and the efforts of the Southern Police Station to locate and apprehend him have so far met with failure, Chief Maxwell is certain that all these fires have been the work of one dangerous pyromaniac.

Four women constables have been sworn in in Los Angeles as the result of success of the female deputies recently named by Constable Lyons. The officers agree that women make admirable officers to go in pursuit of women. Frequently a man will be desperately mauled by a woman resisting arrest, but as a rule women will submit when another of her sex with star, club and handcuffs appears.

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South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people in an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Owing to the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, South San Francisco will soon have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, and other enterprises, all of which are in operation to-day. The Meese Gottfried Machinery Company and the Enterprise Foundry of San Francisco have each recently made purchases of land, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

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W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913

HOME-OWNERSHIP.

South San Francisco is, always will be an industrial city; a city supported and maintained by the sturdy working men employed in its busy shops and factories.

Its progress and permanent prosperity will be measured by the average prosperity of all its inhabitants.

The ownership of the city's homes affects directly and materially its character and development. The Enterprise has advised and will continue to advise workingmen to become homeowners. In urging these citizens to acquire and own homes, The Enterprise does not rest its argument solely upon the fact, that home-ownership is a boon and blessing to the individual workingman; it takes the broader ground, that the ownership of homes by its people, is a guarantee of the permanent prosperity of this city.

The home-owner has something at stake in the growth and development of the city; whilst the tenant has little if any interest in the city's progress. The city should therefore encourage in every possible way a population of home-owners, rather than one of tenants. In this case the interest of one is the interest of all.

The merchant has not only a more permanent, but a more profitable patron in the home-owner, than he can have in the tenant.

The same is true of the large land owner and dealer. The man who owns his home produces values for all real estate, and helps to bring the profit, not inaptly termed "the unearned increment," to the large landholder.

The factory-owner finds in the home-owner the best type of operative; one not only more reliable as well as skillful—because more permanent—but one in a measure personally interested in the factory's success.

And so it is with every interest, occupation, and line of business. Fifty home-owners are many times better for all, than one landlord with fifty tenants.

The Enterprise would like to see this city filled up with home-owners. Busy factories in one district, with business houses and home-owners in the other, means a really live, progressive city. Let all our people pull together in this matter. Let our merchants, our bankers, our land-owners, and our business men work together, and in every way encourage and bring about the ownership of homes by our people.

**FREE TEXTBOOKS
IN THE SCHOOLS**

On Monday next the several statutory enactments of the last legislature relative to free text books in the public schools of California, in accordance with the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the people some months ago, will be in full force and effect.

The opinion of Attorney General Webb, recently rendered, explains fully the purport of the new legislation, to the effect that pupils who attend the public schools of the state cannot hereafter be compelled to purchase text books of any description; neither can they be required to buy school supplies, such as paper, crayons, pencils, and special tablets. This opinion, which was rendered on the request of the school authorities of one of the southern counties, definitely settles the question of school books and places all pupils, rich and poor alike, on the same basis. This is as it should be. If a state furnishes an equal opportunity to all its children for obtaining an education free of cost, the facilities for acquiring that education should also be supplied freely.

The opinion of the Attorney General epitomized is substantially as follows: The State Board of Education must provide all the textbooks deemed necessary for the elementary schools of the state, and the children in these elementary schools must not be asked to purchase any books or materials on the outside for use in the school. Local school boards must supply all books and other necessities for the schools under their jurisdiction. As to drawing and music books, which are prescribed in courses of study and which the pupils have heretofore been obliged to buy, the local school boards will have to furnish them if those subjects are to be taught.

This new condition of affairs will remedy sundry abuses of the law which have been a source of vexatious trouble in some of the counties of the state for many years past. It will also have a tendency to do away with collusive contracts with book rings by which politicians and grasping publishing agents have fattened on the exorbitant prices demanded of parents for special textbooks. In many instances the excessive cost of these books has been a barrier to some children attending the public schools, particularly the high schools. This is a handicap which the people have tolerated for years and should have been corrected long ago. It kept the opportunity open for the ordering of a lot of supplementary books, maps, charts, color boxes, outline pictures, syllabus drawings and other features, many of which are non-essentials. The changes in these special lines each year involved parents in the expenditure of several million dollars.

Under the new order there will be more attention devoted to the fundamental studies. The legislature provided an appropriation of \$500,000 for the manufacture and distribution of free textbooks for use in the schools during the coming two years, so it is safe to assume the list of state publications will be considerably enlarged and will probably embrace music, drawing and some other branches in the elementary schools and some of the more advanced study books in the high schools. The new law will certainly be hailed with delight by parents throughout the state, for they are relieved of a heavy burden which they have long tried to bear uncomplainingly—San Jose Mercury.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ENTERPRISE subscribers are requested to notify this office immediately if they do not receive their papers promptly each week.

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Can harm the complexion, treated with our soaps, creams and face powders. For they give health, vigor and daintiness to the skin, removing all dirt, all effects of sun, wind or rain. To use them is to assure the performance of every woman's duty, which is to look and to stay beautiful.

SOUTH CITY PHARMACY,

San Bruno Phone Main 162 South San Francisco Phone Main 82

**PROCEEDINGS OF
THE CITY BOARD
OF TRUSTEES**

The city board of trustees met in regular session in the city hall last Monday night.

A communication was received from Lillenthal, McKinstry & Raymond, a firm of San Francisco attorneys, giving an opinion that the proceedings of the board in the \$62,000 sewer bond matter were valid.

Communication was ordered filed.

The following report was received from Osborne & Kidd, expert accountants, which is self-explanatory:

South San Francisco, July 23, 1913
To the Honorable the Board of Trustees, South San Francisco, Calif.—Gentlemen: We beg to report that we have finished the audit of the books and accounts of the City Clerk, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Marshal and Recorder for the fiscal year ending 30th ultimo, and find everything to be correct and in perfect order.

The balance of cash in the hands of Treasurer at that date was \$3322.64 and in the hands of the Tax Collector \$56.04.

We desire once more to call attention to the careful and painstaking manner in which your clerk does his work.

Respectfully
Osborne & Kidd.
Report ordered filed.

Under the head of officers' monthly reports, the following were presented: City Clerk—

Cash on hand July 1, 1913, \$3302.11. Receipts during July—Liquor licenses, \$2300; peddlers' licenses, \$30; city taxes, \$56.01; vehicle licenses, \$12; recorder's court, \$15; interest on deposits, \$7.38; carpenters' union, use of hall lights, \$1; total, \$2451.42. Grand total, \$5753.53. Expenditures as per warrants drawn, \$1199.73.

Cash on hand August 1, 1913, \$4553.80.

Treasurer Kauffmann and Marshal Kneese's reports were the same as the clerk's.

Recorder Rehberg reported he had disposed of five misdemeanor cases during July and had collected \$90 in fines.

The reports were accepted and ordered filed.

Upon motion of Trustee Kelley, seconded by Trustee Holston, bids for paving Grand avenue, from the east side of Division street to the west side of Chestnut avenue were opened. The bids are as follows:

Raisch Improvement Co., \$95,291.80. Blanchard Brown Co., \$70,480.00. Chas. J. Lindgren, \$66,677.70. Western Paving Co., \$64,289.50. A. Teichert & Son, \$63,986.00. Barber Asphalt Paving Co., \$63,128.00.

Federal Construction Co., \$55,773.28.

Upon motion of Trustee Holston, seconded by Trustee Kelley, a resolution awarding the contract to the Federal Construction Co., the lowest bidder, was adopted.

Upon motion of Trustee Holston, seconded by Trustee Kelley, President Cunningham and City Clerk Smith were authorized to enter into a contract with the State Improvement Co. to construct a storm sewer in Grand avenue, from the west side of Linden avenue to the east side of Division street.

Several claims against the city were allowed and ordered paid.

Adjournment was then taken to next Monday evening, when bids will be opened for the purchase of sanitary sewer bonds and for the construction of the general sanitary sewer system.

**SOLANO IRRIGATED
FARM LANDS**

It is understood that quite a number of South San Francisco people will go to Solano Irrigated Farms to-morrow with a view of purchasing acreage. They will make no mistake if they do so, as what is heard of the territory, combined with the intelligent management, it will be a profitable both as an investment and a home where their future welfare will be assured.

Very few men who are wage earners are able to accumulate a competence for their old age, especially if they raise a family. But if a man has a

NOTASEME

(Perfect Process)

**Silk-Lisle
Hosiery**

Wears like "Sixty"
Looks like "Fifty"
Costs but Twenty-five



Every penny you pay for Notaseme Hosiery goes into the quality and workmanship.

Exclusive treatments which, in combination, form the NOTASEME PERFECT PROCESS, effect this superiority.

NOTASEME 4-ply cable-twist heels and toes, though soft and flexible, are of amazing long wear.

W. C. SCHNEIDER

227 GRAND AVENUE

South San Francisco

**FORSALE on EASY TERMS
Choice Residence Lots
Will Build to Suit Purchaser
Terms Like Rent****E. E. CUNNINGHAM & CO.**

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

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South San Francisco

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

FRANCIS DRAKE LODGE,

No. 376, F. & A. M.,
meets at Metropolitan Hall first Friday every month for Stated meetings.



E. P. KAUFFMANN, Master.
J. G. WALKER, Secretary.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LODGE, NO. 850, THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD, meets every 2d and 4th Mondays in Lodge Hall.

MARY E. BOHN, President.
VIOLA R. WOOD, Secretary.

TIPPECANOE TRIBE NO. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome.

BAGGENSTOS, Sachem.
G. E. Kiessling, Chief of Records.

SOUTH CITY AERIE NO. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p.m. T. C. McGOVERN, Worthy President. Geo. A. Kneese Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.



SAN MATEO LODGE, NO. 7, JOURNEYMAN BUTCHERS, P. and B. A., meets every 1st and 3d Mondays in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p.m. CHAS. HEIDLUND, President C. L. KAUFFMANN, Secretary.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. W. COLEBERD

Attorney at Law

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo Co. Cal.

Just Arrived

A Complete Stock of

New Spring Styles

OF

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Standard Price Goods

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DENTIST

OFFICE: Kauffman Building South San Francisco San Mateo Co.

DR. H. G. PLYMIRE

Surgeon

Office. 500 Grand Avenue Hours 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

**First Class Entertainment by the
College of the Pacific Male Quartette**



On Monday evening, August 18th, in Metropolitan Hall, will be given a high class entertainment by the College of the Pacific Quartette. This entertainment is comprised of quartettes, duets, solos, instrumental selections, skits and dialogues, all of which will furnish an excellent program. The talent consists of some of the brightest male pupils from the conservatory of the College of the Pacific, at San Jose. These splendid young men have had



ANY reputable manufacturers occasionally turn out goods that are not quite up to their standard. There may be something wrong with the material, there may be a slip in the making somewhere. These goods can't be thrown away---indeed they often possess considerable value. So the manufacturer disposes of them as "seconds."

These "seconds" cannot always be told from "firsts" at casual inspection. They look all right and yet the defect is there---the manufacturer knows it. The consumer will also find it out when the goods do not give the service he has a right to expect.

In buying goods of a mail order house you run the risk of getting "seconds." In buying goods of us you run no such risk---you get goods that are the best the manufacturer can turn out, goods that are perfect in material and workmanship.

**WE STAND BACK OF EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL
AND WE PUT OUR GUARANTY
BEHIND THAT OF THE MANUFACTURER.**

J. CARMODY, Up-to-Date Grocer

Phone Main 173.

315-317 Linden Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.

SAN BRUNO NEWS.

The Enterprise is on sale at the real estate office of Mrs. L. M. Pfluger, on San Mateo avenue, every Saturday on the arrival of the afternoon north mail.

Mr. Cook has moved into Mr. Benton's home in Huntington Park.

Piano for sale cheap. Address P. O. Box 58. Advt.

Mrs. Ruugard of San Bruno Park spent Wednesday in San Francisco visiting friends.

Miss Mercy Silva and her mother have moved to the ranch at Bellvale for a period of six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane and family of Belle Air Park have rented Mr. Rade's house and moved Wednesday.

E. Emerick and Frank Jacobson were out rabbit hunting Sunday and reported a find of ten jack rabbits.

Mr. Leslie and family, brother of Mr. Harry Leslie of the third addition, has leased a home in Huntington Park.

Mr. Fealy and family, who were living in Lomita Park for the summer, have returned to San Francisco for the winter.

Mr. Hatfield of third addition fell some time ago and broke several ribs and is confined to his home at present under the doctor's care.

We have, on good authority, that Spring Valley Company has added two more game wardens to its force. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Prest-o-lite Co. are completing a large factory near the South City railroad crossing and will move their factory out there in the near future.

Mr. Mortensen has purchased of E. G. Lienez the cottage formerly owned by Mrs. Belle Richards close to the Petersen grocery and will open a first-class restaurant about the first.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon expect to leave San Bruno soon. Mr. McKinnon is now employed by the Wireless Telegraph Co. He was recently promoted and will be compelled to live nearer his work.

High Class Motion Pictures at Green's Hall, San Bruno, every Sunday evening, and Sunday matinee. Admission, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Show at 8:15 p.m., matinee 2:30 p.m. Advt.

Mrs. Willits, formerly of Indianapolis, but recently of San Francisco, has taken charge of the candy kitchen of our town. Mrs. Willits comes highly

recommended, having had fifteen years experience as manager of different departments of business.

John Bean and family and a few friends attended the Brotherhood of American Yeomen last Tuesday evening in Mr. Bean's machine.

But parties who were in the vicinity of the state highway about 12:30 saw them on a marathon race toward Lomita Park, and friends are wondering what the trouble can be.

Remember the College of the Pacific Male Quartette will give their excellent entertainment in Green's Hall on Tuesday evening, August 19th. Admission is only twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children. Buy your tickets from the Sunday school scholars of San Bruno.

Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane and family of Belle Air Park have rented Mr. Rade's house and moved Wednesday.

The Frenchman, who is associated with Mr. Paterson, the flying birdman, has secured Sneath's field for practice work and now has on the grounds a Bleriot monoplane.

Mr. Paterson will be out some time this week with three machines. Gus Seffrig has one and if possible they will all fly a week from Sunday, August 17th.

The Fourth Addition Improvement Club opened up its work for the fall after the summer vacation season by giving a smoker on last Saturday evening in the club room in the Lunt house. Many residents of other additions of San Bruno were present.

Incorporation matters were discussed for a short while, but most of the evening was given over to cards, music and refreshments. A good time was enjoyed by all present.

For Sale—3-room house and 2 lots 3d addition, cash \$1800, or will consider terms; 5-room house and 2 lots, most-up-to-date house anywhere, price \$5500, \$1500 down, balance \$25 a month; 4-room house and lot in Belle Air, \$800, \$200 down, balance \$10 month, no interest; 2 lots in fourth addition for \$500, good location; 2 lots in 5th addition for \$500, good location, 4-room house, plastered, and 2 lots in Huntington Park, price \$1600, \$350 down, balance \$10 month. L. M. Pfluger, San Bruno. Advt.

The Ladies' Aid Society of San Bruno M. E. Church will have a cafeteria dinner, to-night at 5:30 in the church parlors. The following menu will be served: Soup, clubhousesalad, meat loaf, frankfurters, boston baked beans, mashed potatoes, bread and butter, and pie. Any one for 5 cents a helping. Come and get a good square meal cheap. At 8:00 p.m. there will be an entertainment entitled "Forty Minutes with Burns." Coffee and cake will be served from 8 to 10:30 for 10 cents. You are cordially invited.

**LOCAL HAPPENINGS
TOLD IN BRIEF**

Continued from Page 1

ness is located at 315-317 Grand avenue.

Foreman of Construction Barrington of the wireless station fell from one of the high towers this morning about 11:15, resulting in the fracture of several ribs and injuries to the head. He was taken to Red Cross Hospital, San Mateo, by Dr. Plymire.

The San Mateo County Development Association is perfecting plans to take part in the Portola celebration in San Francisco next October. Invitations have been sent to civic organizations and fraternal orders throughout the county to send delegates to a meeting to be held in San Mateo city hall on Tuesday evening, August 19th, when it will be determined what will be done in the matter.

A scenic photographer for Johnston-Ayers Company was in town Thursday taking photographs of the waterfront and of the Prest-o-Lite Company's works. These photographs, with many others, will be used in the advertising booklets which Johnston-Ayers Company is compiling for the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company. The booklet will be completed this month.

The marriage of Miss Anna Marie Zaro and Harry Sherwood De Laucie took place at Ocean View, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, August 2d, the Rev. Father J. Cooper officiating, and witnessed only by the immediate relatives. A dinner followed at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, from whence they left on the Del Monte express for Carmel-by-the-Sea for an indefinite length of time. Mr. De Laucie, is a graduate of University of California, with the class of 1902. At present he is connected with the Westinghouse Electrical Co. On their return they will reside in Berkeley, where the groom has built a handsome home for his bride.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

The Fraternal Brotherhood.

The members will remember that we meet at 7:30 sharp next Monday evening so as to get through the business by 8:30. The rest of the evening will be spent socially, entertaining a few invited guests. A. A. Whitten.

**SERVICES IN
GRACE CHURCH**

Grace Church, Grand and Spruce avenues, Sunday, August 10th. Service at 7:45. F. H. Church, Pastor.

"FIRSTS" AND "SECONDS"

THE ENTERPRISE--SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE ENTERPRI

WISCONSIN TOWN WAKES UP FAMOUS

Woman's Activities Provided
Paved Streets and Bridge.

HOW SHE AROUSED THE MEN

Raised Money For Town Improvement by Giving Parties—Proceeds Devoted to Cleaning Up Place and Paving the Main Street.

A woman has put Waukau on the map. Waukau is in Wisconsin. It has a population of less than 500, but because of the woman the less than 500 have a \$1,600 bridge and sidewalk.

Mrs. Peter Macdougall first awoke to the fact that the one bridge over Waukau's one street wasn't more than half a bridge after forty-five years of wear and tear and that the street wasn't more than half a street because there was nothing much but Wisconsin clay to walk on. The day she took this in with that new sense of civic responsibility that is developing in women everywhere was the day she began to act. Stepping into Bagley's, she talked with the general store man about the probable cost and ways and means of raising the money. He said it would cost more than she could ever get, but she tacked up a subscription paper in the store, and the work of bridge building and sidewalk building had begun.

You may not know Waukau, but you probably know some place not unlike Waukau, so you know just how hard it was to start something in Waukau. The first thing on the program was a box social. A box social is a party to which every girl takes a lunch in a box, and the boxes are auctioned off to the men. The box social netted \$25.

Summer came, and ice cream socials got popular. Meantime the sidewalk had been started, and by autumn the street between Bagley's and the depot, a stretch 3,400 feet long, was paved, and there was \$300 on hand, with a deficit of \$83 to be made up. By now nearly everybody in Waukau was as full of fried chicken, deviled eggs, cake and ice cream as the law allowed, and the winter's program had to show change. Mrs. Macdougall got a slight variation with a chicken pie social that brought in \$32. Then she got the schoolteachers to make up among them a purse of \$25. Then she had an old folks' dance that was so popular that even a violent storm could not keep people away. Net result, \$47.

Then she got the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union to have a sale of fancy articles and a ten cent supper, and that meant \$37 more. Then she had another old folks' dance. Life in Waukau had become just one long gay whirl; but, what with the entertainments and private subscriptions and donations of things for Mrs. Macdougall to sell, \$1,250 had been contributed, and Waukau had a stone bridge and a cement sidewalk from the depot to the bridge. Moreover, the bridge has a gas pipe railing, and the total cost of bridge and railing was \$345.

The people over in "Canada," the part of Waukau north of the bridge, came to Mrs. Macdougall for help. They wanted a sidewalk too. They needed it more than the other half because the lay of their land was lower. Mrs. Macdougall began all over again. Again she fed Waukauans on chicken pie and ice cream. Again Waukau whirled in the dance. When she had got together \$350 the Canada sidewalk was begun. It isn't finished, and the money is not in hand to pay for all of it. Mrs. Macdougall says that about \$500 more is needed. She says getting money out of Waukau now is like getting blood out of a turnip.

Of course the men voters of Waukau helped Mrs. Macdougall materially in all this. One gave her \$15, one gave her \$2, an Omro merchant gave her 15 cents, two of them gave her the gravel needed, a musician played at one of her dances for nothing, a great many gave promises, and any number gave advice, not forgetting Tom Malady, now of Elk River, Idaho, but once of Waukau. He sent a check for \$25.

If any other woman who has ever faced and solved a civic problem of this constructive nature knows of any new ways of raising money that might work in jaded Waukau, Mrs. Macdougall would like to get into immediate communication with her.

For Sunny Spots.

Among the many showy flowering plants for very dry places none excels the common blue plumbago. It is doubtful if we have another plant that will blossom so freely under ex-

tremely hard conditions. Among herbaceous plants the common lavender will thrive under equally hard treatment and lack of treatment. We so freely water poinsettias that one would scarcely credit them with being nearly at the top of the list of drought resistant plants. After the first year in the garden it really matters little whether they are watered or not. In growing and flowering season they are both hungry and thirsty and can safely be watered and fertilized very heavily, and with profit too. In strictly flower plants the common petunia will bloom profusely throughout our hottest and driest months without food or water, and seedlings seem to do as well when left alone as when too much coddled.—Los Angeles Times.

CITY PLANNING DIFFICULT.

Requires Co-operative Effort to Secure Scientific Results.

Lack of adequate planning for industrial communities is vigorously discussed in the Survey by George B. Ford, city planning expert for Newark and lecturer on that subject at Columbia university. He says:

"Large cities are spending millions today to widen streets, cut through new streets, provide parks and playgrounds in congested areas, almost all of which might have been saved if the city had been originally planned with foresight. Hundreds of millions are spent on hospitals, asylums, sanitaria, jails, health, police and fire departments, a large portion of which could have been saved if the cities had not been so wastefully and unscientifically designed."

"For example, if the lot and block units and dimensions in sections surrounding the factories which moved to Norwood and Oakley, on the outskirts of Cincinnati, had been laid out along lines which experience has shown to be most economical and desirable for workingmen's dwellings and if provision had been made for recreation for grownups as well as for children, as suggested by the English garden suburbs, the neighborhood of the factories would now be almost exclusively occupied by the employees in those factories instead of largely by clerks and business men, who commute daily to Cincinnati. And furthermore, the slum problem of Cincinnati itself would be vastly less urgent."

"If the lots were cut for the occupant instead of the occupant being trimmed to the lot, if streets and roadways were designed in location, direction, character and width for use and not according to obsolete precedent; if transit lines were designed with the same efficiency that the manufacturer exhibits in designing his own plant; if people could only realize that money spent in scientifically designed recreational facilities is paid back in many ways to the community, then the workingmen's residential area instead of being an eyesore and a disgrace to the community would be what the English garden suburbs now are—the most charming and efficient housing areas to be found anywhere in the world."

"The problem is simple. It requires, first, merely an appreciation of the fact that city planning pays, and, second, it requires a co-operative effort on the part of the workingmen to secure such scientific city planning."

Beautify Your Back Yard.

It is a shame that the words "back yard" should so often call up a dismal picture of dilapidated fence, coal ashes, old furniture and garbage tins. Begin now to interest yourself and your children in the improvement of your back yard. Spend a dollar on tools and the same on flower seeds and make pleasant, healthful occupation for many summer hours. There are a number of hardy annuals that flower profusely and require no scientific care to give good results. Perennials sown at the proper time will give cut flowers every year after the first. It may be pleasanter next July or August to sleep in your back yard than in your house under these conditions; also you will find that if the people living in a block get interested in gardening they will not tolerate a lot of useless cats and dogs about, whereby the peace of the neighborhood may be enhanced.

"Who loves a garden still his Eden keeps."—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Put It Where It Was Most Useful.

Cricket was introduced into a certain district of India by a clergyman from England, who hoped that the game would foster a manly spirit. All went well, according to the author of "A Little Tour In India," the boys became keen and a match was arranged with a neighboring school. Then the clergyman gave his team 15 rupees (\$4.80) to spend "on new bats or whatever would be most useful." When the day came the team turned out for the match full of quiet confidence, but with all their old accoutrements. "Why," asked the padre, "what have you done with those 15 rupees I gave you?" "Well, sir," said the captain, "we thought it best to spend it all on the umpire." They won.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT SEWER BONDS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals will be received by the City Clerk of the City of South San Francisco, California, until eight o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1913, for the purchase of all or any portion of the following bonds of the City of South San Francisco, to-wit:

One hundred and fifty-two municipal improvement sewer bonds in the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00); said bonds are the first one hundred and fifty-two of the one hundred and sixty-four 31-year serial bonds; the last one hundred of said bonds are of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) each; the next twenty-four of said bonds are of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) each; the remaining twenty-eight of said bonds are of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) each. Said bonds are dated August 1, 1913, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable semiannually, on the first day of February and the first day of August of each year, principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America, at the office of the City Treasury of the City of South San Francisco. Twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1944; twenty-one of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1916; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1917; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1918; four of said bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1919; four of said bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1920; four of said bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1921; four of said bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1922; four of said bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1923; four of said bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1924; two of said bonds of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1925, and two of said bonds of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) are due and payable on August 1, 1926; ten of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1927; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1928; four of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1929; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1930; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1931; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1932; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1933; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1934; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1935; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1936; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1937; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1938; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1939; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1940; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1941; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1942; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1943; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1944; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1945; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1946; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1947; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1948; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1949; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1950; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1951; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1952; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1953; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1954; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1955; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1956; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1957; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1958; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1959; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1960; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1961; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1962; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1963; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1964; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1965; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1966; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1967; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1968; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1969; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1970; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1971; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1972; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1973; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1974; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1975; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1976; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1977; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1978; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1979; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1980; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1981; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1982; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1983; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1984; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1985; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1986; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1987; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1988; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1989; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1990; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1991; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1992; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1993; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1994; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1995; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1996; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1997; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1998; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 1999; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2000; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2001; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2002; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2003; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2004; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2005; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2006; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2007; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2008; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2009; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2010; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2011; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2012; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2013; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2014; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2015; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2016; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2017; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2018; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2019; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2020; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2021; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2022; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2023; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2024; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2025; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2026; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2027; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2028; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2029; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2030; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2031; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2032; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2033; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2034; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2035; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2036; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2037; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2038; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2039; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2040; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2041; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2042; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2043; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2044; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2045; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2046; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2047; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2048; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2049; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2050; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2051; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2052; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2053; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2054; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2055; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2056; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2057; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2058; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2059; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2060; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2061; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2062; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2063; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2064; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2065; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2066; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2067; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2068; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2069; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2070; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2071; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2072; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2073; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2074; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2075; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2076; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2077; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2078; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2079; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2080; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2081; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2082; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2083; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2084; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2085; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2086; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2087; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2088; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2089; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2090; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2091; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2092; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2093; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2094; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2095; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2096; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2097; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2098; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2099; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2100; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds are due and payable on August 1, 2101; twenty of the first hundred of said bonds

The One Who Waited

An Illustration of "Patient Waiters Are No Losers"

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Jimmy Dill pattered down the steps of the subway station, grabbed a ticket from the window, shot across the intervening space and caught the downtown express without a second to spare.

Settling himself in a corner, he opened a morning newspaper and endeavored to interest himself in its contents. The train roared through the tube, gusts of vitiated atmosphere swept into the car, and Jimmy yawned.

For the first time he saw Margaret Gray. If he had known that she was there he would have found a seat beside her and thus have been miserably happy for a brief time. Then his glance fell upon the slender youth who accompanied Margaret, and a fierce jealousy smote him so that he buried his face behind the newspaper again.

The train seemed to rattle a tune that expressed the unhappy situation in which Jimmy Dill found himself.

"That's the way—that's the way," rattled the train. "A feller never looks at a girl—until the right—one comes along—and you find—she's at the next desk—in your office all the time. Then—one day she flashes—a diamond—big diamond engagement-ring, and you're all in—all in." So rattled the train in accompaniment to Jimmy's miserable thoughts until they rounded the curve and stopped at City Hall station.

Jimmy fled by another door and reached the street, while Margaret and Harry Lee sauntered leisurely up the stairs.

"I'd like to punch his face," muttered Jimmy fiercely, and his fist de-



HE SOUNDLY WALLOPED YOUNG MR. LEE.

scribed a half circle that ended in the imaginary countenance of Harry Lee. Seated behind his desk in the office of the big lumber firm where he was billing clerk, Jimmy knew to the very instant when the door opened to admit Margaret, a little late and quite breathless.

When Jimmy closed his eyes he could always see Margaret dressed in a pretty cotton house frock with a white apron on setting the table for supper or watching for him at the window or sewing by a shaded lamp. Always she was connected with a home picture. To Jimmy Dill this meant a great deal, for he had never known a real home. He had been reared in an orphan asylum, and when he was old enough to earn his living he had existed in hall bedrooms of boarding houses of various classes—always respectable, never homelike.

A bell rang sharply, and Margaret picked up notebook and pencils and disappeared through the door leading to Mr. Compton's private office.

Her departure started a little buzz of gossip in the room.

"I don't believe she knows," said one of the girls to Jimmy.

"Knows what?" asked Jimmy gruffly.

"What a sport Harry Lee is. They say—and her voice whispered certain matters of gossip that Jimmy Dill had long known to be facts. He knew that Harry Lee was utterly unworthy of Margaret. He knew that he was a gambler, that he drank and that he was utterly unreliable; also that he had held nine different office positions in twelve months.

"Coudn't say," Jimmy had responded when the girl had finished her remarks. "Have you the invoice for that last shipment of long leaf pine, Miss Dawson?"

"No; I haven't" snapped Miss Dawson, and she remarked to her neighbor that Jimmy Dill was grumpy because Margaret Gray was going to be married.

That night Margaret handed in her resignation and shook hands and said goodby to every one in the office. There were much talk and laughter about the approaching wedding, and Margaret's eyes were very bright.

When she came to Jimmy his cold hand closed her warm one for the briefest instant. "I hope you will be very happy, Miss Gray," he said evenly, and only Margaret detected the strained note in his voice.

Then she was gone, and they all talked at once about what they should buy for a wedding present. Miss Dawson took up a collection, and Jimmy dropped his \$2 in with the same sort of feeling that one experiences in buying a funeral wreath for a departed friend.

The days were empty after that. Jimmy did not know the date of Margaret's wedding. He didn't want to know. The girls in the office would soon enlighten him. He was sick of the whole thing. Suddenly opportunity thundered at his door, and he was offered a very advantageous position with another concern. This was a distinct rise for Jimmy, and the change did him good. It took him away from the immediate neighborhood of the people who knew Margaret Gray. He wanted to forget her.

Absorbed in his new work, he succeeded in forgetting her to a certain degree, but one noontime while he was sauntering around Battery park he met her face to face as she was hurrying toward South Ferry.

She was dressed in white linen, and under her white hat her face looked very pale.

"How do you do?" she smiled up at Jimmy, and a warm color waved across her cheeks.

"How do you do?" returned Jimmy dazedly. "I—er—I should say how do you do, Mrs. Lee."

Again the color flooded her face, and this time Jimmy recognized it as the flag of embarrassment.

"Haven't you heard?" she asked faintly.

"Heard? No; I haven't heard anything."

"You knew that I am not married?" she asked in a surprised tone.

"No!"

"I am not going to be." Her voice broke a little, but she smiled bravely. "It's best to find out people before you marry them than afterward, isn't it?"

"Yes, but—ah, say, it's too bad, Margaret!" Jimmy would have gladly undertaken to reform Harry Lee and hasten that young man's marriage to Margaret if the deed would have brought back the sunshine to her eyes and the smile to her face.

"I am glad; but, oh, Jimmy, I didn't know that he was so mean; nobody knows at the office. They believe it is because of his habits. But—but he said to let it go at that. But there was another reason." Margaret's voice was quavering. Jimmy slipped a band under her arm and piloted her through the crowd streaming toward the ferry. When they were on board and had found a secluded corner he said:

"Tell me about it if you want to. You know I'm not a cackler."

"There isn't much to tell, only the day of the wedding. It was to be very quiet at my aunt's. He never came."

"He never came!" Jimmy growled at her.

She shook her head. "He came the next day and said he forgot—forgot, Jimmy! And then when I told him that there wouldn't be any wedding he said it would be a distinct relief to him. He didn't think he was cut out for a married man."

"You loved him a lot, Margaret?" whispered Jimmy hoarsely.

"I believed I did at first," said Margaret drearily, "but it was only a first attraction, and I drifted into an engagement, and then I got to comparing him with some one—with others—and he appeared so mean and contemptible. But I was engaged to him, and I would keep my promise. But it seems he was tired of me too."

"Never mind, Margaret," said Jimmy. "You ought to be glad enough to get out of it so easily. Did I tell you about my new job with the Continental people?"

Thereupon he told Margaret of his rising luck, and when they reached Brooklyn she bade him goodby with a ghost of her old smile lingering on her lips.

After office hours he rode up to Central park and wandered among the shady trees, trying to figure out in his mind just what this change of Margaret Gray's plans might mean to him. If she only loved him it would be so easy, but he did not want to gain her consent when her heart was sore from a quarrel with Harry Lee.

He sauntered through a bowery path where solitude and bird songs were in accordance with his newly stirred sensations. Here, in the shadiest corner of the most secluded path, he came upon a skinny youth from whose lips there drooped a cigarette. He was lounging on a bench.

"Mr. Lee!" rapped out Jimmy.

"Huh?" The youth leaped to his feet and faced the other with a queer look of surprise. A smile curled his lip. "I guess you're the chap that got my girl away from me!" he sneered.

"What are you talking about?" demanded Jimmy.

"I guess you know! We had a little difference, and Margaret—I told her that she was gone on you, and—well, oh, she cried and said you was too sensible to look at a silly thing like her, and then she denied it, and, oh, well, you knew the wedding was off, eh?"

"Yes I know the wedding didn't come off, and I know why it didn't occur at the proper time. So now I'm going to relieve my feelings a little, Lee. There!" Jimmy Dill's fists flew back and forth as he soundly walloped young Mr. Lee. And when that youth lay on the grass and looked reproachfully up at his antagonist through a rapidly swelling eye Jimmy Dill looked down at his foe.

"I just had to do it, Lee. I believe it will do you good in the end, and now you'll have to excuse me. I've got to get a train for Brooklyn."

ON THE BEACH.

Bathing Costumes
Are Most Grotesque.



MISS NEPTUNE IN NAVY BLUE TAFFETA.

That the summer season of 1913 has witnessed a more grotesque and bizarre assortment of bathing costumes than any season previous cannot for a minute be doubted. One brief glimpse of the modes will serve to convince.

A group of modish bathing costumes presents a startling riot of color and a most interesting adaptation of the unique fashion features that have dominated the season's styles.

Navy blue taffeta is combined in the bathing suit illustrated, with amethyst silk trimming for collar, cuffs and straps down the front panel of blouse and skirt. Diamond shaped figures in briquet red outlined with white are a striking note on the silk trimming. A blue silk cap with flat crushed bow of blue and white striped silk completes this costume.

A suit more conservative, but not less decorative from a trimming standpoint, is of navy blue taffeta with pin stripe of emerald green. The collar and cuffs of this suit are comprised of black and white ratine in a large broken plaid, and the front of the costume is trimmed in panel effect with small green crystal buttons.

Caps, bonnets, shoes and parasols, as well as hand bags and corsage bouquets of rubber flowers, are not the least significant of the details of the bathing costume. These accessories each match the trimming in color. Slippers for bathing are fashioned of ribbed silk in bright colors and in two-toned effect.

For the Children

Boys, Here's a Fine Chance to Play Polo.



READY FOR THE GAME.

Boys, here's the chance of your life. Play polo this summer on roller skates and be up to the minute in sports. No doubt all of you were excited over the recent international polo match at Meadowbrook, N. Y., and threw your caps high in the air when our team kicked the British players, but we didn't kick them hard, for the score, you remember, was 4½ to 4¼ in the Americans' favor. It was a peachy game from our standpoint.

Well, a sport loving New York boy has organized two teams, who oppose each other in what he calls "roller skate polo."

For the field he uses an old tennis court. At each end are the goal posts, twenty-four feet apart. Hard rubber balls of medium size and mallets are used, the latter in sizes to suit the individual players. Each man is "mounted" on ball bearing roller skates.

When the timers give the signal for the commencement of the game the teams line up to the opposite sides of a mark drawn across the field, the referee throws the ball and the match is on. The object of each team is to drive the ball between or over the goal posts defended by the opposing team.

A goal counts one. When a ball crosses a side line it is out of bounds. Should a ball cross an end line it is also out of bounds, and the side defending the goal is entitled to a knock in, the ball being placed on the line at the point where it crossed, but in no case nearer to the goal posts than ten feet.

Now, boys, go in and win.

Arithmetic as She Is Taught.

A little girl who was very quick at figures and was getting on splendidly with her arithmetic went out to a party with her mother. The usual thing occurred, and mother's friend asked the little person the usual questions, such as how she liked school and how she was getting on in arithmetic, etc. The little maid answered the last question thus: "Oh, I am getting on well in arithmetic. I've got as far as Gozinters." This was a puzzler to the friend and to mother also, and as they could not understand the child volunteered this explanation: "Why, you know, two gozinters six three times, and two gozinters eight four times, and I know it all."—Mother and Baby's World.

The Dangerous Golf Ball.

Do not cut open a golf ball. The insignificant golf ball has caused many serious accidents. Cutting open golf balls that contain what is incorrectly called a "water core" is dangerous. In most cases this core consists of a rubber bag filled with various heavy fluids, such as hydrochloric acid, solution of zinc chloride, caustic soda and other dangerous chemicals. Ribbon or twine is wound round the core by machinery, and in the process the contents of the bag are subjected to such heavy pressure that when a ball bursts or is cut open the fluid is likely to fly into the faces of persons near by and so disfigure and even blind them.

—Youth's Companion.

toned effect. Visored caps and sunbonnets are among the unique fancies for the beach headress. A cap of bright red silk has a gay plaid silk facing in visor and a band of the silk about the crown. Over a bath cap of Nell rose silk is worn a soft outing hat shape, the lining of the plain rose silk and the top of crown and brim of Bulgarian silk.

NOTICE OF AWARD OF CONTRACT.

Pursuant to the Statute and to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, directing this notice,

Notice is hereby given that said Board of Trustees, in open session, on the 4th day of August, 1913, publicly opened, examined and declared all sealed proposals or bids for doing the following work ordered in said city, to-wit:

That that portion of Grand Avenue between the east line of Division Street and the east line of Chestnut Avenue, including all streets and intersections, but excepting such portions of such streets and intersections of streets as are required by law to be kept free from vehicles, be graded and paved for its full width from gutter to gutter, between the east line of Division Street and the east line of Spruce Avenue, and from curb to curb between the east line of Spruce Avenue and the east line of Chestnut Avenue, with an asphaltic concrete pavement consisting of an asphaltic concrete surface two (2) inches in thickness laid on a concrete foundation five (5) inches in thickness; that that portion of Linden Avenue between the north line of Baden Avenue and the south line of Grand Avenue and that portion of Linden Avenue between the north line of Baden Avenue and the south line of Miller Avenue and that portion of Cypress Avenue between the north line of Baden Avenue and the south line of Grand Avenue and that portion of Cypress Avenue between the north line of Grand Avenue and the south line of Miller Avenue, including all intersections of streets and alleys, be graded and paved from gutter to gutter with an asphaltic concrete pavement consisting of an asphaltic concrete surface two (2) inches in thickness laid on a concrete foundation five (5) inches in thickness;

That corrugated iron culverts, cast iron and concrete catch basins and laterals and concrete jackets, bases, sides, headwalls and wingwalls for such culverts, catch basins and inlets be constructed on each of said streets wherever shown on the plans and specifications heretofore adopted for said work;

That concrete curbs be constructed in each of said streets on both sides thereof, except where such curbs have already been constructed; that artificial stone sidewalks be constructed in each of said streets on both sides thereof, except where such sidewalks have already been constructed.

All work herein provided for shall be done to official grade and in accordance with the special plans and specifications heretofore adopted by said Board of Trustees for doing said work and now on file in the office of the City Clerk.

The Board of Trustees, under the authority conferred upon it by the provisions of that certain act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved April 7th, 1911, and known as the "Improvement Act of 1911," determines and declares that serial bonds shall be issued to represent the cost of said proposed improvements; said bonds shall be serial, extending over a period of nine (9) years from the second day of January, 1912, to succeed the first day, which shall be issued to represent assessments of Twenty-five (25) Dollars or more remaining unpaid for thirty (30) days after the date of the warrant issued to the contractor, or five (5) days after the decision of said Board of Trustees on an appeal; an even annual proportion of the principal sum of each bond shall be payable semi-annually by coupon on the second days of January and July, respectively, of each year at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum on all sums unpaid until the whole said principal and interest is paid, and said bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of said "Improvement Act of 1911."

Reference is hereby made to Resolution of Intention No. 7, of said Board of Trustees declaring its intention to order said work to be done, for further particulars, which Resolution is on file in the office of the City Clerk.

And thereafter on the 4th day of August, 1913, awarded the contract for said work to the lowest regular responsible bidder, to-wit: Federal Construction Company, a corporation, at the prices named for said work in its proposal or bid on file, as follows:

Regarding in all classes of work and for all classes of material, including any trimming, shaping, rolling or any preparation of sub-grade, one and one-half (1½) cents per cubic foot;

Excavation for culverts, structures, etc., sixty (60) cents per cubic yard;

Culverts in base, five (5) inches thick, nine (9) cents per square foot;

Congrete in concrete jacketing, headwalls, wingwalls, bases, etc., for culverts, drains, catch basins, or any other concrete structures contemplated herein, one (1) cent per cubic yard;

Asphaltic concrete paving surface, without any concrete base, but including the asphaltic concrete course, the surface finish thereon and the ballast, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, twenty-four (24) cents per square foot;

Concrete curbs, including any preparation of sub-grade, the necessary cement surfacing, expansion joints, beveling, etc., thirty-two (32) cents per linear foot;

Concrete gutters, including any preparation of sub-grade, expansion joints, cement surfacing and the necessary roughening or doweling to fit the gutters into any adjacent curb where the curbs are already in place, fourteen (14) cents per square foot;

Concrete sidewalks, including any necessary preparation of sub-grade and cement surfacing and expansion joints, eleven (11) cents per square foot;

Cast iron in catch basins, inlets, etc., four (4) cents per pound;

Corrugated iron culverts, part circle, seven inches by twenty-four inches, one and one-half (1½) dollars (\$1.65) per linear foot;

Corrugated iron culverts, part circle, eight inches by thirty-six inches, one and two (1½) dollars (\$2.04) per linear foot;

Corrugated iron culverts, part circle, nine inches by thirty-six inches, two and four (2½) dollars (\$2.40) per linear foot.

Dated August

Poultry Fortunes Awaiting You!



on
SOLANO
IRRIGATED FARMS

Finest country in California for poultry profits.

Only 40 miles---2 hours---from San Francisco and Bay Cities---a cash market of one million people.

Egg receipts in San Francisco increased over 300 per cent in ten years.

Poultrymen are making \$1 up per hen each year from their flocks in Solano Valley.

Opportunity is certainly here.

Fine 10 and 20 acre farms now ready for YOU. We offer you every advantage.

Quick, cheap freight transportation---electric, steam, water. Perpetual water rights with every acre.

Special Planting Inducement: We will lease your land for 5 years; plant it to Alfalfa without extra cost to you, farm it scientifically, pay YOU one-third the whole crop every year.

Choicest land now \$175 to \$300 an acre.

Terms: 10% or 20% down, balance easy payments, 6 years time.

Special Excursion every Sunday. Reduced fare. 150 persons only!

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY.

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS
A. J. RICH & CO.

General Sales Agents---CHRONICLE BUILDING---San Francisco---Phone Sutter 5151

South San Francisco Office, 248 Grand Avenue

Office Hours: 4 to 8 P. M.

NEWITT, S.F.

Chas. N. Robb,
Gentlemen: Kindly send me all literature and details
on the Solano Irrigated Farms.
NAME _____
City _____
Street _____
County and State _____
E. 8-213